

Bible Society Record

May 1935



Anna Wolfname
Typist

Ernest King
Multigrapher

Dr. Petter
Translator

Making "the Word Nigh Unto" the Cheyenne

(See pages 74 and 76)

Story of the American Bible Society for 1934
The 119th Year

The Advisory Council Speaks*

This statement is of such import when in conjunction with the names of those who sponsored it, together with the churches they represented, that it should stand out as an integral and significant part of the Story of 1934.

WE are impressed with the fact, that the American Bible Society stands in a position where it virtually serves as a Board of each and all of the Christian denominations; and, since the churches are the real trustees for the distribution of the Scriptures, we strongly urge that every denomination seriously consider the claims of the American Bible Society, not as a public institution, but as an arm of their own church, whose resources and world service it has the same high privilege to support as support is given to other boards and agencies of their denomination.

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Representative</i>
Northern Baptist	REV. FRANCIS C. STIFLER, D.D., East Orange, N. J.
Congregational—Christian	MR. ARTHUR Y. MEEKER, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Disciples	REV. F. W. BURNHAM, D.D., Richmond, Va.
Evangelical and Reformed Church.....	REV. F. A. GOETSCH, D.D., St. Louis, Mo.
Augustana Lutheran	REV. G. A. BRANDELLE, D.D., Rock Island, Ill.
Lutheran Missouri Synod	REV. A. F. BOBZIN, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Norwegian Lutheran	REV. MARTIN ANDERSON, D.D., Oak Park, Ill.
United Lutheran	PROF. H. C. ALLEMAN, D.D., Gettysburg, Pa.
Methodist Episcopal	REV. M. H. NICHOLS, D.D., Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
African Methodist Episcopal	BISHOP MONROE H. DAVIS, D.D., Baltimore, Md.
African Methodist Episcopal Zion.....	BISHOP L. W. KYLES, D.D., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Colored Methodist Episcopal	BISHOP C. H. PHILLIPS, D.D., Cleveland, Ohio
Methodist Episcopal, South	REV. H. B. TRIMBLE, D.D., Emory University, Ga.
Methodist Protestant	REV. J. C. BROOMFIELD, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Moravian	REV. J. E. WEINLAND, D.D., Bethlehem, Pa.
Nazarene	REV. F. J. FLEMING, D.D., Kansas City, Mo.
United Presbyterian	REV. CHARLES P. PROUDFIT, D.D., Cambridge, Ohio
Protestant Episcopal	REV. HENRY DARLINGTON, D.D., New York City
Christian Reformed	REV. JOHN BEEBE, Paterson, N. J.
Reformed in America	REV. JOHN A. INGHAM, D.D., New York City

The following were expected, but were prevented from attending:

Seventh-day Adventist	REV. M. E. KERN, Washington, D. C.
Brethren	REV. M. C. SWIGART, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Evangelical Church	REV. J. W. THOMPSON, D.D., Williamsport, Pa.
American Lutheran	REV. CARL C. HEIN, D.D., Columbus, Ohio
Presbyterian, U. S. A.	REV. RAYMOND KISTLER, D.D., Rochester, N. Y.
Presbyterian, U. S.	REV. JOHN A. MACLEAN, JR., D.D., Richmond, Va.
Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) ..	REV. THOMAS M. SLATER, D.D., Upper Montclair, N. J.

* See page 79.

Contents of the Story for 1934

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Introduction	67	FINANCE	77
DISTRIBUTION	67	Budget	77
The Spirit of the Staff	67	Individual Gifts	78
In Latin America	68	Contributions from Churches	78
In the Far East	69	Annuities	79
In the Near East	70	Securities	80
In the United States	71	Legacies	80
Service to the Blind	72	Trust Funds	80
Workers	72	GENERAL	80
Auxiliaries	73	Universal Bible Sunday	80
TRANSLATION AND REVISION.....	73	Publicity	80
Problems	73	Bible Houses	81
Among the Indians of the Americas.....	74	BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD and Other Publications ..	81
In Other Lands	74	In Memoriam	81
ISSUES	75	Personnel	81
Volumes	75	THE YEAR IN FIGURES	83
Languages	75	Distribution and Workers	83
PUBLICATION	75	List of Languages and Characters	83
Bible House, New York	75		
Foreign Agencies	76		

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

VOLUME 80

MAY 1935

NUMBER 5

• • •

The Story for 1934

This issue presents the report of the Board of Managers submitted to the Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society on May 9, it being a condensed story of the work of last year

VIEWED in prospect, 1934 seemed likely to be a year of continued anxiety for the maintenance of the world-wide distribution of the Scriptures. In retrospect, however, it was a year of rising hope and of promise for the future.

Many elements contributed to the overclouded aspect of the picture at the beginning of the year. The appropriations for work in the United States and abroad had fallen steadily from 1930, until they were thirty percent less than that year. The drop of the dollar in value abroad threatened to add still greater—and incalculable—reductions in several countries. Other conditions in many localities caused perplexity. Much of this concern proved justified. Circulation abroad was less in total than for several years; and at home just above the low point of 1932. It is a fair inference that this was due primarily to the insufficient resources of the Society to provide, and of people generally to buy.

But, as one looks back upon the year, one finds the sun breaking through the clouds.

The total distribution reached the figure of 7,517,548 Bibles, Testaments, Gospels, and other Portions, in 148 languages and dialects, and 28 additional characters—under the exist-

ing conditions an encouraging achievement. Moreover, the issues of Bibles and Testaments both exceeded the figures for 1933.

It is more than ever manifest that in Latin America the distribution of the Scriptures has a welcome from the people beyond the present capacity of the Society to supply. In China, Chinese Christian forces, organized and unorganized, took hold far more vigorously of reaching that great nation. Opposition in the Near East has abated, and circulation begins to rise again. Literacy increased everywhere—in

Siam, ten years ago there were 17,000 girls in school; now there are 400,000. The rates of foreign exchange will probably be steadier, though not wholly favorable. In the United States the efforts of the Society to provide new Scriptures at low cost to meet the emergency have proved very successful, the issues of the two new Bibles in 1934 being more than three times the issues of the corresponding books in 1932. New plans developed during 1934 promise well



CHILDREN ARE A HERITAGE OF THE LORD IN THE PHILIPPINES AND THE WORLD AROUND

for a great advance in the years to come.

The Society thus, in profound gratitude to God for the gains recorded, looks out upon fields "white unto harvest," and prays for greater help in reaping in them from the Holy Spirit and enlarged gifts by friends of the Bible.

Distribution

The Spirit of the Staff

THE laborers in the harvest of 1934 gave abundant evidence of courage and devotion. Whether among the Bolivian prisoners in Paraguay, the villages of Japan, the slopes of the Lebanon, or the smoky towns of western Pennsylvania, the same zeal and skill are reflected in the reports of the work. In a town

in Salvador, a religious fanatic persuaded the mayor to jail the veteran colporteur José Escamilla, and to demand that he leave town. Being released the next day, he "preached the gospel with greater confidence in the Lord than ever, and no one in town molested me." In a village in Peru, a boaster denied the existence

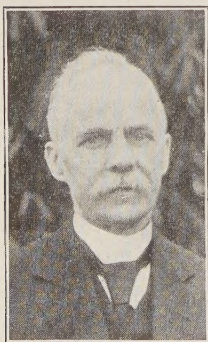
of God; before he left, Colporteur Mesias had sold him a Bible. Far Nufto de Chaver, in Bolivia, was canvassed in long journeys by Colporteur Prout, and people though illiterate



Mr. Prout on a tour, with outfit and fifty pounds of Bibles

bought, because they are expecting a school, and "when our children can read, they will read this good book to us." Again, in a small town, a religious fanatic followed after him and, securing the books that had been sold, had them burned; the colporteur thereupon called upon the man, who was at first terrified; the incident ended with the astonished populace beholding the fanatic entertaining the colporteur at lunch in a public restaurant.

Concerned for the neglected tribes in the mountain passes, the Rev. Thomas Torrance, agent of the Society in West China, has made many tours among them. Fifteen of the Bolos, 127 of the Chiang, and several Waszes have been baptized. These "colonies of heaven," aided by a colporteur now assigned to the district, will multiply in the years to come among these aboriginal people—a witness to the faithful and pioneering service of Mr. Torrance. Colporteur Hsu and two friends spent two months afoot traveling from Ichang to Han-



The Rev. Thomas Torrance, retiring the end of 1934, had the hardships and joys of thirty-eight years of pioneer and fruitful service in far Szechwan—thirteen with the C. I. M. and, since 1911, with the A. B. S. A tireless and evangelical distributor and preacher of the gospel, constantly breaking into new territory seldom, if ever, visited by a foreigner, he planted the seed of the Word in hundreds of lives, and also planted many churches in the narrow valleys and on the steep mountain-sides of that wild region; having the privilege of baptizing many hundreds. To bid him good-by and express their gratitude, many Chiang and other tribespeople traveled over a week's journey to Chengtu.

kow and back, selling Scriptures. By faithful and persistent discussion extending over two months, a colporteur in Bulgaria persuaded a man of influence of the value of the work, and

thus opened new doors to sales of Bibles. In Mexico, a colporteur escaped attack with a bullet hole through his hat brim. Another, surrounded by a threatening crowd, read to them until he persuaded them not only to be calm, but to buy. In an Andean town, a colporteur, starting work in the market place, was pelted with potatoes until he could get a hearing, and then he sold his books.

In the United States also, the devoted cooperation of the Society's own staff and of hundreds of others has been manifest. Through them not only churches and Sunday schools, but prisons, hospitals, children's homes, mountain schools, and multitudes of individuals have received the Scriptures. Letters received constantly contain such expressions as: "The Bibles came in time of great need. Many will find their way into homes where little is known of religion and less of the Bible"; "If you could have seen the expression of gladness on the faces of the children." In many instances, unusual conditions are encountered: "I have another Sunday school 130 miles north of here"; "Wrap the Bibles in small parcels, as they must be carried by dog team" (this from Alaska). A pastor in Montana has a parish covering hundreds of square miles, with 12 communities, and is 60 miles from a railroad station. In acknowledging a grant of Scriptures, he referred to them as a loan to be paid off later; adding, "as soon as our people have crops, they will gladly assume their full share of the giving." A lawyer in Oklahoma wrote of the lonesomeness of "Joe," a Filipino who runs a coffee stand; could he have some part of the Scriptures in his own language? So Joe received a Gospel in Igorot—a Filipino in Kansas nearer to God because of a volume printed in a tongue he knew.

The spirit of the staff is expressed in the report of Secretary McLaughlin. "In the midst of national distress and depression, of suffering and hardships, we feel that the supreme need is a closer walk with God. One of the first steps in this is a better knowledge of Him,—the thing we are called to do is to supply the needed printed Word. This is our commission,—enough to thrill the soul of a saint." It is this spirit, shown by workers, volunteer and employed, that brings the message of divine redemption home to hearts, hostile or friendly, but all needy.

In Latin America

In Latin America as a whole, conditions other than economic have been more favorable to the distribution of the Book of Books, except in the war-infested areas of Paraguay and

Bolivia, and except for the effect of the religio-political controversy in Mexico. The circulation of whole Bibles is up to the average of the last seven years; Testaments and Portions somewhat less. In Paraguay and Bolivia, vigorous work has been done in the circulation of Scriptures among soldiers and prisoners—in several instances the colporteurs have been



Gathering an audience in the Upper Andes to sell Scriptures

aided by the good will of superior officers. A notable gain in circulation has been attained in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, where the energetic efforts of colporteurs and the staff have increased the sales in each of the three classifications — Bibles, Testaments, and Portions — by about half. Among the sales were 8,388 copies of Aymara and Quechua Scriptures, the demand exceeding the available supply.

It is little realized how great a field for the gospel lies among these sturdy ancient folk. When reading in Quechua in a market place, a colporteur was warmly embraced by an Indian saying, "The blessing of God be upon you for bringing light to the Indians."

In the West Indies, circulation has continued about the same as for the last three years. In the ten countries served from the Bible House at Cristobal, the sales of Bibles and Testaments are sustained. Communications are improving; but it still takes physical pioneering of a high order to canvass, say Honduras, with 750,000 people spread over a mountainous region as large as Pennsylvania. In Mexico, the enterprise of the Secretary has placed Bibles in the libraries of each of the state capitals. The assiduous work of the colporteurs has borne fruit in distribution in every state. A customary method of drawing a group in a market place by singing or preaching and then effecting sales has had to be discontinued because of official sensitiveness to public gatherings; this has reduced the circulation somewhat. On the whole, the work of distribution has continued without significant interference.

In Brazil, the distribution of Bibles and Testaments is well sustained; and that of Gospels and other portions, though not up to the figures of three and four years ago, is higher than last year. Interest in the cause is increasing among the churches. In the southern republics forming the La Plata Agency, as, in fact, throughout all of the Latin American Agencies, the most serious problem is an inadequate supply of books. Prices of clothbound and other inexpensive editions must be kept within the purchasing power of the people. In spite of the reductions made by the Society, a laborer will have to put up half a day's wages or more to buy an inexpensive Bible. Yet, such prices are below the costs of manufacture and transportation, to which must also be added the cost of support necessarily given to colporteurs and other distributors. The Society is studying every possible measure for meeting the situation; but the fundamental solution rests with those in the United States who love the Bible and have the means to help bring it within the reach of the multitudes. The readiness of the people to buy at prices they can afford is such, that the circulation in Latin America could easily be doubled if the Society could receive the resources with which to do it.

In the Far East

The circulation in China may be said to be



"NEITHER IS THERE SALVATION IN ANY OTHER"

substantially up to recent years; although the Society's figures are somewhat lower, due to a partial shift in the period reported on, to adjustments with other Societies, and to lower appropriations. For the British, Scottish, and American Bible Societies together, the circulation is higher than in 1932 and 1933. There are many signs that a great advance will soon

take place. The anti-Christian movement is no longer a serious factor. New constructive forces are rebuilding life in the areas ruined by the communist conflict. The five-year movement among the churches has registered decided gains.

The sign of most importance is the vigor of volunteer interest in the Bible cause. Local groups, preparatory to the formation of local societies, have grown in number and strength. In North China, bands of from three to twenty lay men and women conduct open-air evangelistic services in near-by villages, selling Scriptures as a part of their program. Through the good offices of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and then of her husband, the military hospitals have been opened to evangelistic teams, and large numbers of Gospels and pocket Testaments have been called for as a result. Several families have purchased several hundred Bibles



Literacy is making eager readers in the Far East

for presentation to churches and needy congregations. Manifestly, Spring is coming for the Bible cause in China! For the supply of the seed for sowing, the Society urgently needs larger resources.

Similar signs appear in Siam. Sales have increased. Workers are more inspired. Volunteers are more numerous. Inquiries by mail are increasing. One such asked: "1. How to be a Christian? 2. How much money we have to pay? 3. Have we anyone to guarantee for us? and we beg you send some leaflets and also some Scriptures." In a six weeks' trip by raft, visiting villages along a river, in thirty-four of which the gospel story was told for the first time, 2,836 Scripture portions were sold. In the Philippines, sales have risen, especially of whole Bibles. Volunteer help becomes more numerous, and among the young people there is marked interest. In Japan, circulation has been slightly less; but vigorous colportage can-

vassed more than 270,000 institutions and homes. A feature of the year has been the placing of over 18,000 portions in 359 hospitals, and 5,000 among the "boat dwellers" in the city of Tokyo.

In the Near East

In the Near East changes come—some rapidly, some slowly. Under the new rulers in Turkey, Syria, Irak, and Palestine, the rapidity is marked. The new oil lines bring from Irak to Aleppo and Haifa increased industry, as do other phases of the exploitation of natural resources in Palestine. Distances shorten rapidly with motor roads and railroads; and "strangers" become neighbors. The highway from Assyria to Egypt of Isaiah's prophecy is a symbol of the present day in these ancient lands. The antimissionary campaign in Egypt has lessened in violence. With these changes have come some easier routines in Scripture circulation and some opened doors; but still the prejudice of Jews, and Turk and Arab and other followers of Islam, remains strong—when shall the highway of Christian love cross these? Said a Moslem to a colporteur: "The words of this Gospel are good and true; but why do the Christians not live according to it?" Said a colporteur of another: "I spoke with a Moslem who loves Christ, and he said he is afraid of Moslems, lest he be killed; if there were freedom, he would confess he is a Christian." In Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, the circulation of Scriptures has risen slightly—an encouraging indication. In eastern Arabia, visitors continue to come to the combined reading-room-Bible shops of the mission, and a slow and quiet penetration of Scriptures into villages and homes goes on.

In Turkey, in addition to the language reform frequently referred to, other changes have taken place—enough to make all the sultans turn in their graves! The enfranchisement of women, and the abolition of social and religious titles and of religious garb in public, are some of these. There are a few precious signs of appreciation of Christianity in important places, but also keen suppression of propaganda of every kind, except the government's, which fears, no doubt, the ancient fanaticisms. Here and there, especially in Istanbul, Gospels and New Testaments are purchased. In time they will bear fruit a hundredfold! In northern Greece, the excessive devotion of the ecclesiastical authorities to the Ancient Greek text, which extends to hostility to texts in Modern Greek, proves the greatest barrier to the witness of the Gospels—and offers strange inconsistencies. Teachers of girls, for example,

were permitted to buy the Modern Greek Testament for their classes, as "girls cannot profit from texts in Ancient Greek!" In Bulgaria, as in all these lands, poverty still proves a burden upon the multitudes. Nevertheless, the distribution of the Scriptures has held up steadily because of the faithfulness of colporteurs and the vigor of other workers. In spite

of the possession of full legal authority for his work, every colporteur has been under arrest at least once during the year! These occasions are often turned to great advantage for the colporteur; for, by his tact and dignity, he often wins friends among the officials and, through the example of their purchases, is enabled to effect good distribution in the locality!

Distribution in the United States

BUSINESS men and economists,—to say nothing of hundreds of thousands of others in the United States,—as they have reviewed the commercial statistics of 1934, have ventured to hope that "the bottom has been reached" and the upward turn begun. Undoubtedly, the figures for the distribution of the Scriptures always reflect the economic situation to some extent. Millions of people have now to watch even the pennies: missionary organizations using Scriptures in their work have to curtail both their staff of workers and their funds for the purchase of Scriptures. The Society's own budget is necessarily reduced; in 1934 the appropriation to the Home Agencies was thirty percent below that of 1930, having suffered a progressive reduction each year. Nevertheless, the distribution by the Agencies has been well sustained in the last three years, approximately 3,000,000 Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels having been circulated in each of these years, and 1934 showing a slight increase over the others! To the needs of thousands of individuals and churches the new 25-cent Bible (now 30c) has made a great contribution at this time, as the figures show. Through the Agencies alone the distribution of Bibles has increased from the low point of 123,539 in 1932, to 208,648 in 1934—a figure higher than any year since 1926. Among the Agencies the Northwestern, centering at Chicago, for the second time distributed more than a million Bibles, Testaments, and Portions.

The Haven Agency among the Colored People turned its third of a century of service not only by appropriate commemorative events, but by reaching its highest circulation—180,140 volumes. The four Division Secretaries uniformly refer to the opportunities still before them. In the words of one, "There are still vast areas in some sections where the Bible is not in the homes, and where the humble soul keeps the fire of spiritual life aglow only by the memory of Scripture passages learned—sometimes imperfectly—from others during childhood." And there are multitudes of others to whom even such knowledge is lacking. It was with the determination that this should not be

true of his children, that one old man bought five Bibles, with the remark, "I have reared four children the best I know how. I have not much money to give them. When I saw your



Girls who helped largely in Scripture circulation

Bibles, the thought came to me to give a Bible to each, and one to the old lady too. I am satisfied it will be the greatest gift I can give."

Through the chaplains in the hundreds of camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps a service unusual—except in war time—has been rendered by the free supply of the clear-type "Five-cent Testaments." Some 30,000 copies were sent to the chaplains during the year—making a total of 60,500* supplied since the camps were started, besides 2,000 Bibles and 5,000 Gospels. Their reports are vivid testimony to the ministry of the Book. In some camps Bible Classes taught by camp officers, chaplains, or visiting clergymen, use these Testaments; in others, personal use predominates. Several chaplains attribute improvement in camp morale to the circulation of the Testaments. Sentences such as these occur in letter after letter: "The boys are always eager to get them"; "Many say they have never owned a Testament before"; "It is a common sight to

* 75,000 as this goes to press.

see as many as six men in the recreation hall at night reading their Testaments"; "I have never seen the Testaments misused or lying around." Conversions and decisions for truer living are referred to again and again. The Testaments are not distributed indiscriminately, but in response to specific requests after the offer is made; many chaplains requiring an agreement to read in the Testament frequently. In the pocket of one lad killed in accident was found—to the great comfort of his sorrowing parents—a Testament marked at the great chapter, "Let not your heart be troubled."

The Society again participated with the aid of the Chicago Bible Society at the Century of

Progress Exposition. In spite of devoted service, the second year was far less fruitful than the first, as was the experience of many.

At the end of the year many changes in the plan of work in the United States began to take effect. The Board authorized a division of the functions of the Agencies between six Depositories and ten Districts, the former to care for stocking and supplying Scriptures and for ordinary sales; the latter to promote distribution, supervise field workers, stimulate the use of the Scriptures, and tell the story of the work. Under this plan the new Depository and District headquarters at Atlanta was established in December; other changes are following.

Service to the Blind

THE Society's service to the sightless, during 1934, attains a doubly honorable record. At home, 5,069 volumes of embossed Scripture were distributed in 14 languages and systems. Abroad, 939 of these large volumes were distributed in 9 languages and systems, making a total of 6,008 volumes for the year. Only one year in the past do records show this total exceeded.

This year also marks the centennial of the service by the American Bible Society to those who read with their finger tips. It is an interesting coincidence that, during these one hundred years, 100,393 embossed volumes were distributed at home. Abroad, 15,590 embossed volumes have been distributed, up to the end of 1934, by eleven Foreign Agencies; the bulk, 12,076, by the Japan Agency, which has the high distinction of publishing the whole Bible in embossed form for the blind of the land it serves. Japanese is the only far eastern language to have the whole Bible in embossed

form; sharing with Arabic, English, Welsh, and German the whole Bible in embossed form. Altogether, at home and abroad, 115,983 embossed volumes have been supplied to the blind by the American Bible Society in 25 languages and systems.

An extra feature of the year was the presentation at Christmas time of the Society's small volume of "Scripture Passages" in Braille to 1,517 pupils in 36 institutions for the blind, in response to requests.

The centennial is being further marked by the production of this popular volume in Moon and in the new "talking book" form. Records indicate that more copies of it have been circulated than of any other book ever embossed in the history of work for the blind.

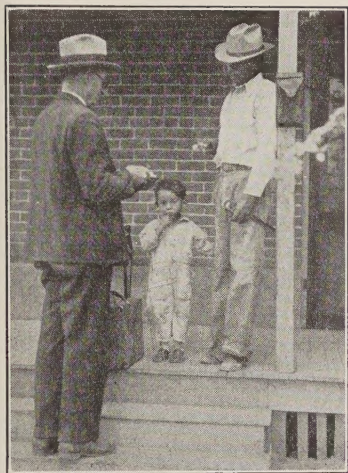
That the blind are not only happy in, but also both blessed and a blessing through the possession of, these volumes is continually made evident by messages both from the readers themselves and from their friends.

Workers and Auxiliaries

A GREAT hymn, strikingly pointing out where the divine voice and sympathy are ever found, may be taken also as applying in some measure to the men and women of the Book. "Where cross the crowded ways of life, where sound the cries of race and clan, above the noise of selfish strife, in haunts of wretchedness and need, on shadowed thresholds dark with fears, from paths where hide the lures of greed," though often with weary feet and saddened heart, yet with devotion and courage, have gone colporteurs, correspondents, and volunteers with the book whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. In 1934, besides the 26 Agency and Division Secretaries at home and abroad, there were recorded 27 subagents, 350 colporteurs, 1,378 correspondents, 1,357 volun-



One of seven booths in Guines, Cuba, where young volunteers, one day, sold 120 Bibles, 120 Testaments, 1,440 portions



TAKING THE WORD TO THE HOME

teers, 118 office and shipping clerks, with 53 workers at headquarters in New York, making a grand total of 3,309* engaged in some form of this gracious service. Of these, 1,472 worked through Home Agencies and New York Bible House; while 1,837 were reg-

istered with Foreign Agencies and correspondents.

Auxiliaries

The work of the Society continues to enjoy the steady interest and loyal support of the auxiliary and cooperating societies, which either carry the full task of Bible distribution in their respective states, as in Maryland and throughout most of New England, and in smaller regions like Erie County, New York, and Cook County, Illinois; or else supplement the work the Society can do in their respective communities, or send their contributions to the Bible House in New York to help with the worldwide work. During 1934, the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine Societies observed their one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversaries.

Translation and Revision

Problems

A FAMOUS lexicographer recently reported that there were about 800,000 words in the English language. It would seem enough. In some other languages spoken in America, and still others beyond the seas, a patient, eager quest for words goes on—as it has gone on for long years since men found the gospel so full of meaning for themselves, that they desired every man to have it in his own tongue. The words which are sought would not seem to us strange—four centuries and more of the circulation of the English Bible have seen to that; but in other languages, some yet are so strange that the quest is often discouraging but, when the suitable word is found, also thrilling. What word can be found for “father” in the island of Ponape, where, under the old paganism, mothers only were known to the children and the tribe? How shall the universal fatherhood of God be expressed where “his father,” “my father,” “your father” are all different words? How shall “angel” be translated—“messenger,” or “spirit”? or—as the Ponape translation has it—“inhabitant of heaven”? In Navaho, separate words are required for “elder brother,” “younger brother,” “brothers as children of one mother”; and there is also a more general term. There the translator must be sure of the relationship in every passage. In Ponape, there are similar and further difficulties. If you are speaking of your brother to a stranger, you add an extra syllable, and the word must be used with certain restrictions. In the Acts, speaking of Christian brethren, a different word must be used, which is literally “kinsman of heaven”—

which is the common term for Christians. Where no word exists, the translator must resort to circumlocutions. A people which has had no organized government naturally lacks a word for “law”; the translator thus had to adopt phrases, equivalent to “the-word-according-to-which-we-must-act,” and “the-word-of-what-is-the-proper-thing-to-do.”

Even before the problems of words, there are other obstacles to translation. So that it may be easily read and understood, the letters must faithfully represent the sounds of the language, peculiar as they may be. In Mam, spoken in Guatemala, the following sound distinctions—each one a distinct variant of the “k” sound—must be reproduced in the written word:

ca — grinding stone	ka — if
c'a — bitter	k'a — boy
	gkagk — fire

It wouldn't do to mix up a boy, a grinding stone, and a fire!

Furthermore, languages change with increased contact with other civilizations and with other languages, making necessary revisions of earlier translations. The Turkish Government is trying to free its language from Persian and Arabic words, and, after widespread searching, lists of words of strictly Turkish origin have been drawn up, which must be used in official communications. But the man in the street is not so quick in adopting them in place of words he has used since he could first talk. The revisers of the Turkish Old Testament must keep fully informed on these changes, and yet not be too hasty in incorporating them all in the revision; for who can tell now which will be permanent? The first Philippine translations

* Details on page 83.



TESTING A REVISION ON A
FILIPINO TAGALOG

lects, and at the same time the missionaries have acquired a more accurate understanding of them. Thus, revisions are needed.

To these barriers inherent in the task itself have been added, in recent years, both the reduction of missionary forces and the increase of the burdens of other missionary work upon the translators, who, necessarily experienced missionaries, are among those certain to remain. During this year the Society has been taking measures, financial and other, to secure the release of translators from such burdens, that their indispensable work may be carried on. There has not been time for this policy to appear in published translation, so that the effects of the reduction and preoccupation of forces are evidenced in the small amount of finished work this year.

Among the Indians of the Americas

The Cheyenne Indians, living in Oklahoma and Montana, have long awaited the New Testament in their own tongue. With great devotion and thoroughness, the Rev. Rodolphe Petter, D.D., of the Mennonite Church, has given himself to this task for some forty years. The language was first reduced to writing, grammatical material gathered, a dictionary of 1,128 pages prepared after constant testing of word forms and meanings. From time to time multigraphed portions of the Scriptures have been produced. In this way, the four Gospels were issued in 1928. Two years later, the Bible Society published the Acts. Now the whole New Testament has been issued in one book, reproduced from multigraphed copy. The translation has been made directly from the Greek text, with careful reference to French, English, and German translations, commentaries and other works. Counsel was constantly sought from such Indian leaders as Harvey Whiteshield, Robert Sandhill, Chief Standing-elk, Frank Littlewolf, Ernest King, Milton Whiteman, Anna Wolfname, and Susie Woundedeyes. The manuscript was typed and set on a multigraph machine by two Indian

were made during the years immediately after 1898. Since then, contact with the outside world and with other languages has changed these dia-

helpers. All the translations were tested by Dr. Petter, to be sure that the average Indian would understand them. Now, at last, it may be said to the Cheyenne people, "The Word is nigh unto thee." May God grant that it may soon be in the hearts of all the tribe. Evidence of the need of Scripture in the mother tongue is instanced by an Indian girl who knew that, in English, "temptation" only was "something to be kept from," but could not gain the full thought; for she did not know the Cheyenne equivalent.

In Central America reduced mission staffs and ill health have again slowed up the work on the Mam and Quiché New Testaments; but greater progress is anticipated in 1935. Much study was given to the orthographical problems of the Quechua and Aymara languages in Peru and Bolivia; but the problem is still unsolved.

In Other Lands

In the Far East, the hearty reception accorded to the revised New Testament in the Hinghua Colloquial in South China led to a similar revision of the Psalms, which has been published. In the Philippines, much thorough work is going on in the translation of the Old Testament into Samareño, and the revision of the Gospels in Ibanag. The correction of the text of the Ilocano Old Testament has been completed, and the committee for the revision of the Cebuan Bible has begun its work.

An example of international cooperation in the production of a text appears in the case of Ponape in the Pacific Ocean. The first translations were made by missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners from 1862 to 1889; in 1906 the mission was transferred to the German Liebenzeller Mission, whose missionary, the Rev. A. Syring, has made the present revision; in 1919 the island was transferred to Japan as part of a mandate, and a mission from Japan, the Nanyo Dendo Dan, has taken the place of the Liebenzeller Mission. Thus the natives of Ponape, of whom some 3,000 are Christians, will soon have from Japanese missionaries the New Testament, printed in England at the expense of an American society, in a revision made by a German missionary from an original translation made by Americans.

The revision of the Turkish Old Testament steadily progresses. A translation of Matthew in Circassian for a large group of these people now living in Syria is being aided. They were once Christians. Although they became nominally Moslems, they have retained the use of "the Lord's Day" for Sunday, among other Christian practices. There is at present little literature in Circassian.

The proofs of the Nyore New Testament are being read in Africa; and the revision of the Luba-Lulua New Testament is proceeding. At the Bible House, manuscripts in Navaho, Pona-pe, and Nyore have been tested.

The Society's Library now includes Scrip-

tures in 621 languages. Notable editions added during the year are the first edition of the printed English Bible (Coverdale, 1535), and of the Geneva version (1560), for some generations the most widely used Bible in English. It is steadily enhancing in importance.

Issues

Volumes, 7,517,548

THE familiar and fundamental statement in Zechariah that it is not by might nor by power, but by God's Spirit, that His will and work advance, warns against undue encouragement or discouragement from figures. There is, nevertheless, a story worth reading in the figures of such a great work as that of distributing the printed Word of God throughout the world. During 1934, through the representatives of this Society, 343,415 Bibles, 416,842 Testaments, and 6,757,291 Portions, making a total of 7,517,548 volumes, were distributed.*

This total brings the grand total of volumes of Scripture distributed by the American Bible Society, since its organization in 1816, to 261,365,086.

These all are notable totals, especially as one realizes how the Holy Spirit can use and multiply the vital message each volume carries, as illustrated elsewhere in this report. The total for the year, large as it is, is below that of the previous year; but both the number of Bibles and the number of Testaments distributed in 1934 are greater than in 1933—especially significant in this year of world-wide economic and social disturbances.

during the past year. Some languages have more than one written character, as different to their users as the Greek alphabet is from that of Hebrew. In Turkish, for example, the Scriptures are printed in Arabic, Armenian, Greek, and Roman letters. Thus it comes that, in addition to the 148† distinct languages and dialects, the Scriptures were supplied last year in 28† various characters of different languages, including the different systems in use among the blind; such as, in English, the Line Letter, New York Point, Braille, and Moon.

It is not only a lesson in linguistics and in geography, but also a revelation of the great work of translators, chiefly Christian missionaries, to look over the detailed list of these 176 languages and characters on page 83.

The important work of giving to spoken languages both a written form and the translation of the Scriptures is steadily progressing. The Bible or some part of it has now been printed in 954 languages and dialects; an increase of 14 during 1934. The whole Bible is in 175 languages; the New Testament in 199 more; additional books of the Bible in 490; and translations of less than a whole book in 90 other languages. To missionaries chiefly, but increasingly to native users of the languages, is due the credit for the accomplishment of this tremendous work, down through the centuries but principally accomplished during the last 130 years through the activity of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society being the next largest factor; a limited number having been provided by mission boards and other Bible Societies.

Languages, 148; Additional Characters, 28=176

The concern of the Society is naturally with written languages and dialects. Through its various home and foreign representatives, it has had the privilege of supplying the Scriptures in 148 different languages and dialects

Publication

Bible House, New York

THE year 1932 marked the low point for many years in the issues of Scriptures by the American Bible Society in the United States. Just as in the depression after the Civil War, the sale of Bibles and Testaments has shown an increase a whole year or so before any improvement was noticeable in gifts from living donors. In the Civil War period, the low point in issues was reached in 1877. From

then on they advanced substantially until 1883.

Issues	1877	1883	Increase
Bibles	282,230	474,425	68%
Testaments ..	333,598	780,785	134%

During this same period individual gifts did not increase until 1880; but the increase was not held during the following years. After the Civil War and after the World War, different political and economic forces were at work; but in both periods an enlarged demand for the Word of God preceded an advance in gifts.

Since 1932 the increase in the issues of

* Details are given on page 83.
† Names on page 83.

Bibles and Testaments each year has been notable, but has not yet reached the large totals that were distributed after the Civil War, even though the percentage increase in the Bibles issued is about the same. With the four hundredth celebration of the first printing of the English Bible occurring in 1935, it is hoped that the issues of Bibles and Testaments will increase even further, and, although starting from a much lower level, may even reach as large a total as in the period from 1877 to 1883, when the Society planned and carried out its fourth "Great Supply" of the United States. The record so far is as follows:

Issues	1932	1933	1934	Increase over 1932
Bibles	165,535	245,288	276,844	67%
Testaments ..	256,654	272,791	314,301	18%
Portions	3,313,638	3,472,161	3,384,810	2%
Blind	3,714	2,920	5,052	26%
	3,739,541	3,993,160	3,981,007	

In addition, 1,487 Concordances, which the Society publishes, were issued in 1934, as against 1,187 in 1933, and 921 in 1932—an increase of 61 percent over 1932.

Large Demand for the New English Bible.—It is gratifying to record the wide use of the enlarged Minion and enlarged Brevier, King James' Version, text Bibles, which were first introduced at the end of 1932 and in the beginning of 1933. To keep the price of these books at 25 cents and 50 cents, it was necessary to show a loss each month in the latter part of the year. This was due to larger costs of labor, paper, cloth, and other items during 1934. While the Publication Committee considered raising the price of these books to meet these additional costs, it was decided to put off making any increase until 1935.

The total issues in cloth bindings only of both the old and the new Minion and Brevier Bibles were:

Issues	1932	1933	1934	Increase
Minion Bibles ...	38,493	88,894	122,770	219%
Brevier Bibles ...	15,726	42,633	61,493	291%
	54,219	131,527	184,263	240%

In 1933 the Society signed the President's Reemployment Agreement with regard to rates of pay and hours of labor. It was not, however, considered necessary to become an active member of any of the various codes. This decision was sustained by a ruling of the National Retail Code Authority, in April 1934, exempting the Society from the trade practice and assessment provisions of the National Retail Code Authority. As the American Bible Society does not sell its books for profit, it was only natural that the National Booksellers Code Authority in New York should, in a letter of May 2, 1934, write "that, as the American

Bible Society publications, sold through its own branches, are not construed to be trade books, they do not fall under the provisions of the Booksellers Code."

Under the N.R.A. the Book Publishing Industry was organized into seven different groups—group A being the Bible Publishing Division. When this group was first organized, it was indicated that Bible Societies were not rated as part of the industry, and so were not included in the Bible Publishing Division. While it has complied in every way with the provisions for hours of labor and rates of pay provided in the President's Reemployment Agreement, the American Bible Society has not been included in, or classified as an active member of, any specific code.

New Books.—The Testament in Cheyenne, translated and revised by the Rev. Rodolphe



DR. PETTER'S CHEYENNE CHURCH AND CONGREGATION

Petter, D.D., was published from multigraphed sheets prepared by the translator and his helpers. So carefully was the work done, that the book presents a very satisfactory appearance, and it has been possible to keep down the selling price, because it was not necessary to set it up in type.

Work was in progress on other books; and additional new bindings of books already issued were also brought out during the year.

Foreign Agencies

In the six Foreign Agencies in which publication has been carried on, Scriptures have been published in 17 languages and have included 9 different Bibles, 11 different Testaments and 114 different portions—the total quantity being 2,551,111. New publications include the New Testament and Psalms in Hinghua Colloquial in China, and the Sulu Moro Gospel of St. Luke in Arabic script, in the Philippines.

Finance

Budget

THE year 1934 was the first since 1929 when gifts from living donors were greater than in the preceding year. From this source \$203,244.59 were received under the budget, as compared with \$198,648.80 in 1933. This increase of two percent, although small, is significant. From a total of \$404,585.34 received in 1929, there has been a decline of over 50 percent and then a small recovery of about two percent from the low point of 1933.

After the Civil War the Society experienced an even more drastic decline in gifts from living donors. From a total of \$185,663 in 1868, there was a decline each year for eleven years, until in 1879 only \$68,173 was received. This was a decline of over 63 percent. Then, in 1880, income from living donors rose to \$77,663, or over 15 percent; but thereafter it declined again for four successive years to a low of \$66,165, and this low was duplicated again in 1894—ten years later. While there are many important differences between the present financial and political condition of the world today and what it was in the fifteen years that followed 1880, it is indeed possible, though perhaps not probable, that history may repeat itself. There are, however, many good reasons why the Society should expand its work in the near future because of the great need for the Word of God in overcoming the distrust and fear that exist in so many parts of the world at the present time; and because the ideals and inspirations of the Bible are built upon solid rock, while so many other landmarks are being washed away.

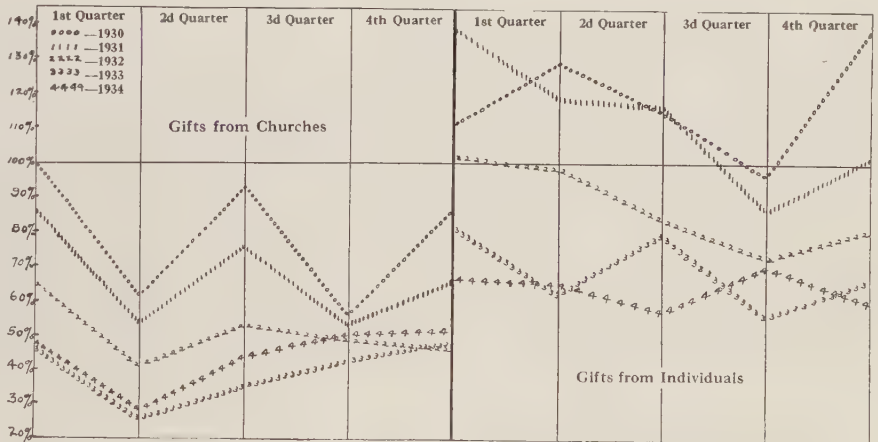
This year we are giving two charts showing by three-month periods the income from individual donors and from churches from 1930 to the end of 1934. The basis of these charts is the ten-year average income from individuals and churches for the period 1921-1930. These charts show clearly how gifts from churches have run ahead of 1933 for each of the four quarters of 1934, though gifts from individuals have been ahead for only two quarters, but be-

low for the other two quarters. It should be noted, however, that in 1933, gifts from churches fell as low as 26.72 percent of the ten-year average; whereas gifts from individuals reached their lowest point at 56.55 percent. Even at this low point, individual gifts were still over double the low point reached by church gifts in 1933. The Society is deeply grateful to the many generous donors whose gifts in these difficult times have enabled it to carry on its work, even though it has been upon a considerably reduced scale.

When the estimated income for 1934 was adopted in December 1933, it was decided to estimate conservatively, rather than to risk an-

First Chart

Second Chart



other reduction in the budget after it had been adopted, as had been found necessary both in 1932 and 1933. This did not call for a further reduction in the budget in effect at the end of 1933; for on March 2, 1933, just before the banking holiday, the Board had voted to reduce all salaries and appropriations a second time by \$51,750 on an annual basis. Due to improvement in business conditions during the rest of 1933, the income received from living donors was unexpectedly greater than the amount called for on the reduced budget adopted in March. Instead, however, of increasing the reduced budget of 1933 by estimating gifts from living donors at \$198,648.80,—the amount actually received during 1933,—it was decided to allow for a further reduction of 15 percent in 1934 in gifts from individuals and churches. Total estimated income from living donors, therefore, was entered in the budget at only \$159,900, continuing the reduced estimate of income made in April 1933. Inasmuch, however, as gifts from living donors during 1934

amounted to \$203,244.59, it is evident that the Society had received considerably more than had been estimated.

Not only did gifts from living donors exceed the amount estimated by over \$40,000, but income from legal trusts and other investments amounted to \$12,484.69 more than the amount estimated. On the other hand, the amount expended under the budget was \$2,233.71 more than the amount appropriated, on account of special items outside of the original budget, but authorized by the Board.

The following tables giving the General Budget Income and Expenses during 1934 are of interest because the largest source of income is from invested funds, and the second largest source from legacies. This was not so in the ten years from 1921-1930, when gifts from churches held first place and gifts from individuals were second. It is hoped that present conditions are not normal, but that gifts from living donors will soon return to their former important place in the annual budget.

General Budget Income

	Original Estimate 1934	Received 1934	Average Receipts 1921-1930
Legal Trusts and Available Investments	\$128,500.00	\$140,984.69	\$118,797.43
Legacies	110,000.00	110,000.00	66,493.34
Annuities Terminated ...	60,000.00	60,000.00	18,823.43
Bible House	10,000.00	9,635.86	39,854.79
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	826.47	2,627.78
Auxiliaries (excluding Foreign Agencies) ...	11,000.00	10,878.02	20,046.99
Individuals (excluding Foreign Agencies) ...	76,500.00	87,644.57	138,864.22
Churches (excluding Foreign Agencies) ...	71,400.00	103,895.53	234,133.02
Total	\$468,400.00	\$523,865.14	\$639,641.00

General Budget Charges

	Original Appropriation 1934	Charges 1934	Average Charges 1921-1930
General Administration .	\$54,192.00	\$58,294.42	\$72,968.41
Treasurer's Office	14,845.00	14,776.17	24,412.29
Ways and Means	49,356.00	48,394.35	70,777.36
General Distribution (excluding Blind)	32,650.00	32,336.37	58,511.70
Home Agencies	115,297.00	115,193.64	149,861.70
Foreign Agencies	202,060.00	*201,638.76	276,437.28

Total (excluding Blind) \$468,400.00 \$470,633.71 \$652,968.74

Summary of 1934 Budget

	Original Estimate	Received	Expended
General Budget	\$468,400.00	\$523,865.14	\$470,633.71
Publication	260,000.00	250,963.77	250,275.07
Income for Blind	10,000.00	9,868.31	8,991.17
Total	\$738,400.00	\$784,697.22	\$729,899.95

The net result of the year's operation was a balance of income over expense of \$53,231.43, resulting largely, of course, from the continuance, in 1934, of the radical budget reductions previously made. This gratifying balance, with the evidence of steadier income from living

donors, enabled the Board to increase its budget for 1935 very substantially, in order (1) to take advantage of the very noticeable preparation of the soil throughout the world for the living seed which is the Word of God; (2) to strengthen, somewhat, appropriations that had been drastically reduced for several years; and (3) to commemorate adequately the four hundredth anniversary of the first printed English Bible on October 4, 1935.

Individual Gifts

Gifts from individuals during 1934 totaled \$87,644, and, while this amount happily exceeded the budgeted expectation of \$76,500, it was \$5,357 under the amount received from this source the year before. Included in the gifts received were a number of contributions representing canceled annuity agreements—



Colporteurs (x) greeted eagerly at a country fair in Brazil

This and our other Agencies in Latin America, all report that they could not get stock enough of the more popular Scripture volumes to meet the demand

again demonstrating the deep interest and helpfulness of the Society's "annuity family."

The "One Thousand Friends Club," established in 1933, was extended and continued to the end of 1934. Gifts received from 2,162 individuals were fairly evenly divided between the two years of the club's existence, and totaled \$25,362.

The recession in gifts from individuals during the past five-year period is indicated by the accompanying comparative table:

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
\$171,737	\$147,114	\$117,497	\$92,995	\$87,538

Contributions from Churches

There was a heartening increase in contributions received during the year from the churches. Contrasted with \$90,373 received in 1933, a total of \$103,895 came from the churches during the twelve months of 1934. Interestingly enough, with only one or two ex-

* From previous balances \$17,122.03 additional was used to offset adverse exchange rates.

ceptions, there was an increase in contributions from practically every denomination. Especially gratifying were those in the remittances received from the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

For several years contacts have been established with members of the graduating classes of many theological seminaries. Last year, at two different times, letters were sent to more than 1,600 students graduating from 112 such institutions, with an account of the ministry and opportunities of the Society. This contact, plus a visitation of many of the seminaries by the secretarial staff of the Society, is resulting in the creation of early and intelligent relations with the oncoming clergymen.

Gifts from churches for the past five years have been:

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
\$184,549	\$150,864	\$111,837	\$90,373	\$103,895

The following table lists the churches which gave over \$500 last year, and their corresponding gifts during 1933.

	1934	1933
Methodist Episcopal	\$33,911	\$26,972
Methodist Episcopal, South	23,717	20,209
Presbyterian, U. S. A.	18,327	20,064
Presbyterian, U. S.	7,633	7,273
Congregational and Christian	3,519	1,824
Reformed in America	2,689	2,517
United Lutheran	2,352	2,317
African Methodist Episcopal	1,547	1,119
Augustana Lutheran	1,403	730
Norwegian Lutheran	1,031	1,000
Reformed in the U. S.	918	1,158
Seventh-day Adventist	722	720
Protestant Episcopal	712	53
Reformed Presbyterian (Cove- nanters)	591	509
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	561	364
Methodist Protestant	505	...

Advisory Council.—The annual meeting of the Advisory Council, held in December, again proved its worth. The discussions were constructive, and the contacts of the twenty denominational leaders with the officers of the Society and with each other were rewarding.*

Annuities

During the year, 507 annuity agreements were written as compared with 459 in 1933, and 558 in 1932. The amount received—\$448,887.27—was greater than any year since 1928. By supplying an income that does not fail, annuities have been growing in popularity during the past few years. In 1934, 261 new annuitants made gifts to the Society on the annuity basis to the amount of \$236,959.14. This is a larger percentage from new annuitants than for several years.

There were 255 annuity agreements, originally representing gifts of \$284,431.86, terminated by death during the year. These 255 agreements were taken out by 107 annuitants. Many annuitants hold more than one agreement, thereby showing their continued belief in the value of the Society's work. Three annuitants terminated agreements, totaling \$5,769.97, by converting them into outright gifts. If income from living donors during the past two years has not fallen as much as after the Civil War, it is due to the great generosity of our annuitants, who have given help to the Society and have enabled us to carry on in spite of many difficulties. As a result of the large number of annuities terminated, the annuity equalization fund on December 31, 1934, amounted to \$145,542.75, as compared with only \$54,021.48 at the beginning of the year.



BINDING BIBLES IN SHANGHAI

Moneys, here and elsewhere reported, are those which enable the Society to keep pressmen and binders at work making Bibles, as here, so also in Tokyo, Kobe, Manila, Bangkok, Cairo, Beirut, Istanbul, and Vienna

The Federal Revenue Act of 1934 required that 3 percent of the original purchase price of every annuity must be included under gross income by the annuitant in his Federal income tax return for 1934 and in all subsequent years. If the annuitant's income plus this three percent is less than his exemptions granted, then, of course, no return need be made. To help our annuitants comply with this law, a four-page printed folder was prepared and sent to those who indicated that they would have to pay a Federal income tax. In this folder were printed letters obtained from the Treasury Department bearing on this matter. While there are some who think that the new law may be unconstitutional, or that the present rulings may be modified, it has been a pleasure to supply to our annuitants the best information that could be obtained. For those who requested it, figures were supplied giving the three percent to be included in gross income on the basis laid down by the Treasury Department.

At a meeting held in New York on Novem-

* Findings, and other data, in January 1935 RECORD.

ber 20, and attended by representatives of over seventy religious, educational and charitable corporations, a reduction in annuity rates was unanimously approved. These new rates are based upon an estimated lower yield on high-grade securities, and range from three percent for persons under thirty-five years of age to eight percent for persons of eighty years of age or over. The two-life rates are based upon the one-life rate, with an appropriate reduction on account of the additional life that is added. Both rates are based upon the Combined Annuity Mortality Table, Female, with 70 percent residuum, and with interest at four percent. For the very early ages and for those over eighty years of age, it was decided to adopt even lower rates than those called for by these tables. The American Bible Society has voted to put these new rates into effect early in 1935.

Securities

In 1933 it was found necessary to take over seventy-five mortgages from the mortgage guarantee companies, in most cases retaining the guarantee. At the beginning of 1934 the Society owned, as a result of previous mortgages, nine pieces of real estate and carried at \$330,180.26. On December 31, 1934, sixteen pieces of real estate were held, at a value of \$675,311.46. Many of these properties were those on which arrears had accumulated while they were held by the mortgage guarantee com-

panies. Knowing the difficulties of these companies, many owners refused to pay either interest or taxes in the hope that thereby they could obtain concessions in interest rates or a Home Owners loan because of the mortgage being in default. Early in 1934, the Society created a wholly owned subsidiary to look out for its mortgages and real estate. In this way it was possible to collect some of the unpaid interest that had accumulated during 1933 on certain mortgages. In large part this accounts for the fact that income from invested funds was \$12,484.69 more than was estimated in the budget. Presumably, it will not be possible to repeat this showing in subsequent years.

Legacies

Legacies received during the year amounted to \$83,118.40. Adding to this the income on the Legacy Equalization Fund and the profit on securities sold, brings the total income from legacies for the year to \$98,738.28. To make up the appropriation of \$110,000, the Legacy Equalization Fund was reduced from \$208,819.71 at the beginning of the year to \$197,557.99 on December 31.

Trust Funds

Trust funds received during the year amounted to:

Trust Funds for General Purposes	\$44,413.09
Trust Funds for Specific Purposes	21,906.67
Trust Funds subject to Life Interest	526.80

General

Universal Bible Sunday

MORE pastors reached with printed matter, more requests for material from workers and from more denominations, and more recognition by the press, than in any previous year, is the record of the Society in its furthering of Universal Bible Sunday last year, with "The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Publication of Martin Luther's Translation of the Bible" as the theme.

As was to be expected, there was a sizable increase in the number of Lutheran churches using Bible Sunday material; although the number of requests received from Methodist and Presbyterian churches was, in both instances, greater than those coming from Lutheran sources. The poster, showing Martin Luther engaged in translation work, was unusually well received. In China, where an edition of seven hundred was issued with all the wording in Chinese, there was an astonishing demand for them. The Secretary of the China Agency, in commenting on their popularity, wrote: "There were those who were willing to

pay any price we would charge for the poster. One man sent in a check (which we had to send back). Others begged us to let them have more posters. There just was none to send." The following statistical items will be of interest:

Number of pastors to whom free material was mailed	99,590
Responsive readings requested for congregational use	1,347,400
Number of requests received for material	9,468
Number of denominations represented in requests	62

Publicity

A new illustrated lecture, "The Book Goes Forth," prepared and manufactured during the summer, was ready in the early autumn, and, by the end of the year, sets obtainable through the District offices had been used 256 times. Through the cordial cooperation of eight denominations, additional sets of this lecture were made available to the church constituencies accustomed to use the lantern slide service of these denominations. The Society's older lec-

ture, "The Old Book Finding New Friends," continues popular, as it is known to have been used 601 times last year.

In order to meet the constantly increasing requests for Scripture volumes to be used for exhibit purposes, the Society, toward the end of the year, began to make available to churches and church groups a free Scripture exhibit consisting of about two dozen cards in four different colors, each containing a page from a foreign language Scripture volume. Information about each language displayed, with some account of the Scripture translation and of its use, appears on each card. An especially interesting card deals with "embossed" Scriptures for the blind. As 200 sets of these exhibit cards were made up, it is hoped that all future requests may be promptly met.

From a total of 26 news releases and articles sent the religious press and newspapers during the year, very gratifying results were obtained. The accompanying table, indicating the space in inches measured from clippings received by the Society, shows how healthy the Society's publicity development has been in recent years:

<i>Bible Sunday</i>	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Religious press . . .	687	1,066	1,021	1,013	1,211	1,390
Daily press	1,361	3,380	2,444	2,500	3,194	3,852
<i>General</i>						
Religious press . . .	464	1,087	1,793	1,735	2,030	2,900
Daily press	1,881	2,702	2,693	5,804	5,802	6,052
<i>Special Articles</i>						
Religious press		714	1,308	1,650	1,045	556
Total	4,393	8,949	9,259	12,702	13,282	14,750

Bible Houses

In addition to the Bible House in New York, the Society owns Bible Houses in Manila, P. I.; Tokyo, Japan; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Cristobal, Canal Zone; and Peiping, China; the last two being gifts of the Maryland Bible Society.

The Bible House at Cristobal continued its hospitality to missionaries and their families passing through the Canal; 103 missionaries and 23 children being reported as staying there during the year.

At the end of the year it was reported that the two new fireproof Bible Houses in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Tokyo, Japan, were both over 80 percent rented.

Bible Society Record and Other Publications

Published monthly, except in April, June, and August, the BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD made its visits to the many and warm friends of our great work at home and abroad regularly in an average edition of 24,000 copies. The Annual Report, in the usual edition of 1,500 copies, carried fuller and detailed reports from the home office and the various Agencies in more permanent form, being chiefly distributed to

Bible and missionary societies, libraries, and denominational leaders. An edition of 3,800 copies of the Managers' Report or "Story of the Year" was published, two thirds of them being distributed at general assemblies, conferences, and larger denominational gatherings. Reprints of the long popular leaflets carrying addresses by Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson on the Bible, and of other standard leaflets of the Society, were also published, with a total of 24,000 copies.

In Memoriam

During the year the Society lost Vice President S. G. Atkins, LL.D., who died on June 28, and Manager Herbert S. Baker, December 13. Two Honorary Life Members who had rendered large service to the Bible cause and other Christian activities passed away during the year—the Rev. R. H. Falconer, former secretary of the National Bible Society of Scotland, in April, and Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, prominent in foreign mission interests and especially active and honored in Northern Baptist Church circles, on October 18. On May 22, the Rev. A. Wesley Mell, beloved Secretary of the Pacific Agency, went on to higher service, as reported in the July 1934 issue of the RECORD.

Personnel

The resignation of Mr. J. Frederick Talcott as President, in February, and the election of Mr. John T. Manson as the eighteenth President, in May, were reported at the time and are here entered for record. Mr. George E. Fahys, a Manager, resigned in April, and the Rev. Minot C. Morgan, D.D., having accepted a pastorate elsewhere, ceased to be a Ministerial member of the Board, in July.

Several changes occurred in the secretarial staff at home and abroad. The Rev. Frank P. Parkin, D.D., retired at the end of the year, and the Rev. George G. Dilworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was appointed in his place as Secretary of the Atlantic District on January 1, 1935. The Rev. R. W. Bayless, D.D., Presbyterian, U. S. A., became Secretary of the Pacific Agency on November 1. The Rev. Benjamin H. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, became Secretary of the newly created Southern District, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, on December 1. Abroad, the retirement of the Rev. E. K. Higdon as Acting Secretary of the Philippines Agency led to the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Fonger, Disciples of Christ, the transfer taking place in March. The doyen of the Society's staff, the Rev. Hugh C. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., retired at the end of the year, and the Rev. Charles W. Turner, Ph.D., Assistant Sec-

retary, was made Acting Secretary of the Brazil Agency.

The Society and the fields they served will long hold in grateful memory Dr. Parkin, who

guided the Atlantic Agency for seventeen years; and Dr. Tucker, who developed the Brazil Agency for nigh fifty years, and was such a leader in many good causes in that republic.

Conclusion

TO have a share in such a constructive, conserving factor in the highest welfare of mankind, is a great privilege. Contributors and annuitants, churches and individuals, translators and printers, distributors and administrators,—all alike are participating in a God-given

service. It is making for the building of the Kingdom in the hearts and lives of old and young, near and far, believer or seeker, wanderer or stranger, the world over. May it more and more have divine blessing and guidance.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

EDITORS *The Secretaries*

NEW YORK, MAY 1935

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

INSTITUTED 1816

Bible House, Astor Place, New York

Our Next Number

DUE to the necessity of economy, as for the past two years, two issues of the BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD will be combined in one during a part of this year. There will be no issue in June, nor in August. The next issue will appear in July. Please do not expect one in June.

APRIL MEETING OF THE BOARD

THE twelfth stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society in its one hundred and nineteenth year was held at the Bible House on Thursday, April 4, at 3:30 p. m., President John T. Manson in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, D.D.

The minutes of the eleventh stated meeting were presented and approved.

The Committee of General Reference, from those already nominated, recommended for election as members of the Board: John Binns, Newark, N. J.; Fred Herrigel, Jr., Newark, N. J.; C. E. Leavers, N. Y. C.; Samuel H. Libby, East Orange, N. J.; Clarence L. Sager, N. Y. C.; S. Frederick Telleen, N. Y. C.; Howard C. Wick, Westfield, N. J.; and they were duly elected.

Mr. Libby was appointed on the Publication Committee; Messrs. Herrigel and Leavers, on the Home Agencies; Mr. Sager, on the Foreign Agencies; Messrs. Binns and Wick, on

the Ways and Means; and Mr. Telleen, on the Finance Committee. Mr. Howard Whittemore was appointed on the Committee on Home Agencies.

The minutes of the standing committees were approved, and their recommendations adopted.

Secretary Brown reported that the Rev. Prof. George L. Robinson, D.D., of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, had accepted the invitation to write the Bible Sunday brochure for 1935.

An allocation of \$500 was made from the Blind Fund for work among the blind in Foreign Agencies.

Striking evidence was reported from letters of chaplains in charge, on the value of the Testaments provided by the Society for Civilian Conservation Corps camps; about 75,000 copies having been supplied so far.

The Treasurer told an interesting story of unusual devotion to the interests of the Society by Mr. James M. Lewelling, recently deceased in his ninety-fourth year.

Secretary North reported that, with recent accessions, the shelves of the Managers' room now carry volumes of Scripture in 601 languages; volumes in 20 additional languages being among the Society's Scriptures with the New York Public Library, making altogether 621 languages in which the Society has Bibles, in whole or part.

The Treasurer reported the following consignments to the Society's Foreign Agencies during the month of February: Brazil, 43,353 volumes, valued at \$1,732.97; Caribbean, 14,091 volumes, valued at \$268.08; China, 357 volumes, valued at \$23.11; La Plata, 14,065 volumes, valued at \$3,437.40; Levant, 1 volume, valued at 15 cents; Mexico, 515 volumes, valued at \$611.10; Philippines, 25,229 volumes, valued at \$798.23; West Indies, 15,143 volumes, valued at \$208.28; total volumes, 112,754; total value, \$7,079.32.

The issues from the Bible House during the month of February were 241,840 volumes.

The Year 1934 in Figures

DISTRIBUTION†

IN THE UNITED STATES				
‡Circulation through Home Agencies:				
Haven Agency among Colored People:	Bibles	Testaments	Portions	Total
Atlanta Division	6,590	8,445	57,133	72,168
Charlotte Division	2,865	1,880	23,182	27,927
Cleveland Division	5,487	3,944	38,417	47,848
Houston Division	6,938	7,143	17,054	31,135
Others	294	123	645	1,062
Haven Agency Total	22,174	21,635	136,431	180,140
Eastern	24,408	17,841	102,960	145,209
Atlantic	23,313	15,682	206,470	245,465
National Capital	1,023	1,869	16,099	18,991
South Atlantic	17,336	20,164	204,852	242,352
Central	13,550	19,945	169,783	203,278
Northwestern	44,804	39,144	1,022,031	1,105,979
Southwestern	20,531	36,146	227,311	283,988
Western	16,618	13,726	100,070	130,414
Pacific	17,570	29,918	215,047	262,535
Total Home Agencies' Circulation ..	201,327	215,970	2,401,054	2,818,351
Home Agencies' Sales to Other Bible Societies	7,321	7,806	170,163	185,290
Total Distribution through Home Agencies	208,648	223,776	2,571,217	3,003,641
Home Office Circulation in the U. S. to Blind			5,069	5,069
Home Office Sales and Grants to Auxiliaries	10,606	6,031	290,332	306,969
Home Office Sales and Grants to Others	6,783	39,182	42,690	88,655
Total Distribution in U. S.	226,037	268,989	2,909,308	3,404,334
IN FOREIGN LANDS				
Circulation through Foreign Agencies:				
West Indies	6,395	5,334	89,901	101,630
Mexico	9,469	3,830	51,273	64,572
Caribbean	8,165	8,176	54,847	71,188
Upper Andes	6,363	10,323	76,587	93,273
La Plata	12,920	13,277	93,352	119,549
Brazil	11,212	10,702	91,031	112,945
Latin America Total	54,524	51,642	456,991	563,157
Levant	3,150	5,888	20,804	29,842
Arabic-Levant	5,041	5,065	88,904	99,010
Philippines	6,427	8,814	69,230	84,471
Siam	97	473	299,004	299,664
China	20,118	20,274	2,138,110	2,178,502
Japan	10,152	32,898	568,837	611,887
Foreign Agencies' Circulation	99,509	125,054	3,641,970	3,866,533
Foreign Correspondents' Circulation ..	8,581	14,399	94,481	117,461
Foreign Agencies' Sales to Other Bible Societies	2,942	6,593	108,248	117,783
Home Office Sales to Foreign Bible Societies	6,346	1,807	3,284	11,437
Total Distribution Abroad	117,378	147,853	3,847,983	4,113,214
Total Distribution in the U. S. ...	226,037	268,989	2,909,308	3,404,334
Grand Total, 1934	343,415	416,842	6,757,291	7,517,548

LANGUAGES AND CHARACTERS*

Asia—57	
Annamese	Romany: North German
Arabic	Roumanian
Armenian: Ancient	Russian
Armenian: Modern	Serbo-Croatian
China:	Slavonic
Wenli, High	Slovak
Wenli, Easy	Slovenian
Kuoyü (Mandarin)	Spanish
*Kuoyü (Phonetic Script)	Judaeo-Spanish
*Kuoyü (Roman)	Swedish
Canton Colloquial	Ukrainian
*Canton Colloquial (Roman)	Welsh
Poochow Colloquial	Xiddish
Hakka	(Judaeo-German)
Hinghua Colloquial	For the Blind
(Roman)	*English Braille
Shanghai Colloquial	*English Moon
Soochow Colloquial	*German Braille
Hebrew	*Portuguese Braille
India:	*Spanish Braille
Bengali	*Swedish Braille
Gujarati	*Greek (Modern) Moon
Hindi	
Panjabi	
Sindhi	
Sinhalese	
Tamil	
Telugu	
Urdu	
(Persian characters)	
Japanese	
*Japanese (Roman)	
Korean	
*Korean (Mixed script)	
Kurdish: Kurmanji	
(Arabic characters)	
* (Armenian " ")	
Kurdish: Mukri	
Malay: High	
Malay: Low	
Manchu	
Mongolian	
Persian	
Siam:	
Miao	
Siamese	
Tai Lao	
Tai Lu	
Tai Yuan	
Shan	
Syriac: Ancient	
Syriac: Modern	
Tibetan	
Turkish: Osmanli	
(Arabic characters)	
* (Armenian " ")	
* (Greek " ")	
* (Roman " ")	
Turkish: Gagauzi	
For the Blind	
*Arabic Braille	
*Arabic Moon	
*Armenian Braille	
*Japanese Braille	
Chinese	
*Kuoyü Braille	
Africa—16	
Afrikaans	
Arabic: Judaeo	
Ashanti: Fanti	
Benga	
Bulu	
Coptic: Bohairic	
Dikele	
Ethiopic	
Grebo	
Kpelle	
Malagasy	
Mpongwe	
Olunyore	
Ragoli	
Tonga: Inhabane	
Zulu	
Islands—22	
Chamorro	
Dyak: Land	
Dyak: Sea	
Gilbert Islands	
Hawaiian	
Kusalen	
Marshall Islands	
Mortlock	
Nauru	
Philippines:	
Bicol	
Cebuan	
Ibanag	
Ifugao	
Igorot	
Ilocano	
Moro: Sulu	
Pampangan	
Pangayan	
Pangasinan	
Samareño	
Tagalog	
Ruk	
Americas—29	
Aymara	
Cakchiquel	
Carib	
Cheyenne	
Cherokee	
Choctaw	
Dakota	
Eskimo: Kuskokwim	
Guarani	
Hopi	
Keres	
Makuchi	
Mam	
Maya	
Misquito	
Muskogee	
Navaho	
Negro-English	
Ojibwa	
Quechua: Bolivian	
Quechua: Ecuadorean	
Quiché	
Valiente	
Vejoz	
For the Blind	
English	
*Line Letter	
*New York Point	
*New York Point	
*Bipage	
*American Braille	
*Revised Braille	
Grade 1½	
*Standard English Braille	

The new form of tables introduced above is an effort more fully and accurately to tell the story of distribution for the year in figures.

† "Distribution" is used as a practical equivalent of "Issues" used in previous years, and covers all Scripture volumes made available by the Society, whether through its own Agencies or through other Bible Societies and organizations.

‡ "Circulation," as in the past, designates volumes reported as circulated by the Society's own Agencies or representatives.

During 1934 work was done in 148 languages and 28 additional characters*=176.
The Bible House reported 140, the Home Agencies 84, and the Foreign Agencies 103 languages and characters in which Bibles, Testaments or Portions were distributed.

* Characters, see page 75.

Officers, Managers, and Agencies of the American Bible Society

President

JOHN T. MANSON

Vice Presidents

CHARLES E. HUGHES, LL.D., D. C.
JOHN R. MOTT, LL.D., N. Y.
JOSHUA LEVERING, Md.
CHRISTOPHER MATHESON, Okla.
B. PRESTON CLARK, Mass.
CARL E. MILLIKEN, LL.D., Me.
WILLIAM S. PILLING, Pa.
MRS. FINLEY J. SHEPARD, LL.D., N. Y.
THOS. C. DAY, Ind.
HARRY P. CONVERSE, Ky.
JUNIOUS E. BEAL, Mich.
WALTER L. STOCKWELL, N. Dak.
HENRY J. ALLEN, LL.D., Kan.
FRANK A. HORNE, N. Y.

FRANK O. LOWDEN, LL.D., Ill.
HERMAN J. SCHAFER, Mo.
EDWARD S. JOUETT, Ky.
HORACE WHITE, La.
ELWOOD C. PERISHO, LL.D., N. C.
MRS. AUGUSTA R. MOORE, Okla.
J. HENRY BAKER, Md.
ROBERT R. MOTON, LL.D., Ala.
R. L. SMITH, Tex.
ROBERT L. CARRICK, Ky.
JOHN R. HAWKINS, D. C.
HENRY S. STEARNS, M.D., N. Y.
WM. PHILLIPS HALL, N. Y.
WADE H. ELLIS, LL.D., D. C.

WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN, Ph.D., N. Y.
WM. LYON PHELPS, Litt.D., Conn.
GENERAL EVANGELINE BOOTH, London
ELBERT A. HARVEY, Mass.
C. EDGAR ANDERSON, N. Y.
E. CLARENCE MILLER, LL.D., Pa.
ROBERT B. SCOTT, Ga.
J. L. KRAFT, Ill.
JOHN S. FISHER, LL.D., Pa.
FRANK J. HARWOOD, Wis.
ROBERT E. SPEER, D.D., N. Y.
JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN, LL.D., Pa.
JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D., N. Y.

General Secretaries

REV. ERIC M. NORTH, Ph.D., D.D.
REV. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, D.D.

Treasurer

GILBERT DARLINGTON

Recording Secretary

REV. LEWIS B. CHAMBERLAIN, D.D.

Assistant Secretary
CHARLES W. FOWLE

Managers

TERM—1932 to 1936

ROSCOE C. E. BROWN, Litt.D.
GEORGE WOOLSEY, M.D.
ALFRED BUSSELLE
WILLIAM P. STEVENSON, LL.D.
WM. ALBERT HARBISON
JAMES H. POST
GEORGE TIFFANY
JAMES T. VAN STEENBERGH
JOHN B. WALKER, M.D.
SAMUEL H. LIBBY

TERM—1933 to 1937

WINTHROP M. TUTTLE
ORRIN R. JUDD
ELLWOOD M. RABENOLD
EDWARD S. MALMAR
WILLIAM W. HALL
JEREMIAH R. VAN BRUNT
WARD MELVILLE
EDWARD H. HUME, M.D.
FRED HERRIGEL, Jr.
C. E. LEAVERS

TERM—1934 to 1938

DANIEL BURKE
FRANK H. MAHN
ERNEST M. BOWMAN
ELISABETH B. CUTTING
JAMES M. STUART
HOWARD WHITTEMORE
PAUL T. JONES
HARRY A. KINPORTS
STETSON BAKER
JOHN BINNS
HOWARD C. WICK

TERM—1935 to 1939

GEORGE D. BEATTYS
ARLANDO MARINE
FRANKLIN S. EDMONDS
JAMES R. JOY, LL.D.
CHARLES F. DARLINGTON
SILAS F. HALLOCK, M.D.
ARTHUR L. BROWN
RAY CLARKE TILLINGHAST
CLARENCE L. SAGER
S. FREDERICK TELLEEN

REV. FRANK MASON NORTH, D.D.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D.D.
REV. R. S. INGLIS, D.D.
REV. EZRA S. TIPPLE, D.D.

Ministerial Members of Board Committees

PROF. OSWALD T. ALLIS, Ph.D.
REV. JAMES PARKER, Ph.D.
PROF. JOHN H. RAVEN, D.D.
PROF. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, D.D.
BISHOP F. J. MCCONNELL, D.D.

REV. T. H. MACKENZIE, D.D.
REV. ROBERT M. HOPKINS, D.D.
PROF. J. NEWTON DAVIES, D.D.
REV. ERNEST BRENNECHE, Ph.D.

In the United States—Districts and Depositories

District and Division Secretaries

Eastern—New York, North New Jersey C. W. FOWLE, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.
Atlantic—Pennsylvania, Delaware, South New Jersey REV. G. G. DILWORTH, 701 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Capital—Maryland, District of Columbia REV. E. C. POWERS, 9 E. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
South Atlantic—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina REV. M. B. PORTER, 218 North Adams St., Richmond, Va.
Southern—Georgia, So. Carolina, Florida, Tenn., Alabama, Miss. REV. B. H. SMITH, 85 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.
Central—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky REV. G. B. CAMERON, 3649 Paxton Drive, Cincinnati, O.
Northwestern—Ill., Iowa, Missouri, Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D. REV. J. L. McLAUGHLIN, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Southwestern—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana REV. J. J. MORGAN, 1814 Main St., Dallas, Tex.
Western—Colo., Neb., Kan., Utah, Wyo., Mont., Ida., New Mex., Ariz. . REV. A. F. RAGATZ, 1108—15th St., Denver, Colo.
Pacific—California, Washington, Ore., Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii REV. R. W. BAYLESS, 224 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Divisions of the Haven Memorial Agency among the Colored People of the United States

Atlanta—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee REV. D. H. STANTON, 56 Gammon Ave., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte—No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Virginia, W. Va., Maryland REV. J. S. N. TROSS, 329 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.
Cleveland—Ohio, Pa., N. Y., N. J., Del., Mich., Ind., Ill., Mo., Ky. REV. A. J. ALLEN, 2622 E. 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Dallas—Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas REV. M. L. VAUGHTERS, 2549 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

Depositories

To receive and dispatch orders for Scriptures

New York City—Bible House, Astor Place New York, New Jersey, Penna., Del., Maryland, D. C., Va., W. Va.
Atlanta, Georgia—85 Walton St. No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tenn., Alabama, Mississippi.
Chicago, Illinois—35 E. Wacker Drive Ohio, Ky., Ind., Ill., Iowa, Mo., Mich., Wis., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.
Dallas, Texas—1814 Main St. Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana.
Denver, Colorado—1108 15th St. Nebraska, Kan., Colo., Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Ariz.
San Francisco, California—224 McAllister St. ... Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands.

Foreign Agencies

West Indies—JOSE MARCIAL-DORADO, Ph.D., Neptuno 173, Havana, Cuba.
Mexico—Sr. H. T. MARROQUIN, Apartado 1373, Mexico City.
Caribbean—REV. RAYMOND R. GREGORY, Bible House, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Upper Andes—JOHN RITCHIE, Apartado 448, Girón Camaná 836, Lima, Peru.
La Plata—REV. P. PENZOTTI, Calle Corrientes 728, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Brazil—REV. CHARLES W. TURNER, Ph.D., Bible House, Avenida Erasmo Braga No. 12, Rio de Janeiro.
Levant—REV. J. OSCAR BOYD, D.D., Kohlmarkt 8, Vienna, 1, Austria.
Arabic Levant—C. S. BELL, Box 724, 62 Sharia Ibrahim Pasha, Cairo, Egypt.
Philippines—REV. WILLIAM HENRY FONGER, Acting, Box 755, Bible House, No. 636 Isaac Peral, Manila.
Siam—REV. ROBERT O. FRANKLIN, 703 Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.
China—REV. G. CARLETON LACY, D.D., No. 102, Missions Building, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Japan—REV. K. E. AURELL, Bible House, No. 2 Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo.

State Bible Societies Cooperating with the American Bible Society

Maine—E. T. GARLAND, 19 Pine St., Portland.
New Hampshire—EDWARD A. DAME, 24 Warren St., Concord.
Vermont—REV. G. E. ROBBINS, 455 Shelburne Road, Burlington.
Connecticut—REV. S. W. RAYMOND, 278 Farmington Ave., Hartford.
Massachusetts—REV. G. H. SPENCER, D.D., 41 Bromfield St., Boston.
Rhode Island—REV. SELDEN R. MCCURDY, D.D., 144 Westminster St., Providence.
Maryland—REV. E. C. POWERS, 9 E. Franklin St., Baltimore.